OBITUARY.

Victor Cousin. Victor Cousin, the celebrated founder of the Eclectic School of Philosophy in France, died. of apoplexy on the 14th inst., in the seventyfifth year of his age. He was born in Paris, November 28, 1792. His early education was received at the humble schools of his native city, but his ardent, love of learning induced his parents, who were not in wealthy circumstances, to seek for him the advantages of the *uperior seminaries. He completed his course with the highest bonors, and having resolved to engage in the profession of public instruction, in 1812 was appointed professor in the Normal School, of which he became the Principal sub-sequent to the Revolution of 1830. At the same time he held the office of professor of philo-sophy in the University, and for several years sustained the burden of his double teaching. He at once gamed an extraordinary degree of popularity. The young men who attended his lectures were taken captive by his iare combination of protound thought and glowing elequence. He spoke under the inspiration of ideas which seemed to have gained possession of his soul. No teacher of philosophy before him had an equal power in representing metaphysical abstractions in such animated and graphic sketches. After a course of travels in Germany and Italy, which he had undertaken for philo-sophical purposes, on his return to France in 1820 he found a change in the views of the Government; he was suspected of liberal sentiments in politics; his lectures at the University were suspended; and he remained in disgrace for seven years. During this interval, though deprived of all public employment, and desti-tute of fortune, he did not abate his devotion to philosophy, and his writings at this period served to increase his reputation and to promote the interests of his favorite study.

In 1824 a singular incident took place which added in no small degree to the prestige which he had already won by his brilliant intellectual achievements. While travelling in Germany, he was arrested at Dresden, and conducted to Berlin, where he was detained in prison for several months. This was at the instruction several months. This was at the instigation of the Jesuits, who had become his enemies on account of his attachment to a liberal policy, and who accused him of having engaged in a plot against the German Governments. The sflair, however, terminated to his honor and to the shame of his persecutors. He displayed throughout the whole process a firmness and moderation which gained for him the highest esteem of the Prussian Government, and, in

fact, of all the enlightened men of Germany.

After the revolution of 1830 he might easily have entered the path of political distinction, and been honored with public office, like his colleagues, Guizot and Villemain, and his friend Thiers, but he declared that he would remain faithful to philosophy. "Politics," said he at that time, "are an episode with me; but the foundation of my life belongs to philosophy" He was placed at the head of the Normal School. which he re-established and reorganized, and from 1830 to 1840 he published several of the most important works which he contributed to most important works which he contributed to the development of philosophy in the ninsteenth century. For the last fifteen years he devoted his studies mainly to the social and intellectual condition of France during the seventeenth century, and published several historical and blographical monographs in illustration of the subject. His labors in the cause of popular education have given a great impulse to the progress of intellectual culture, and many of his suggestions have been adopted in the best schools of this country. The philosophy of Cousin was essentiated. country. The philosophy of Cousin was essena protest against the materialistic of the eighteenth century, embodying broad, catholic system the conclusions of the highest speculative thought of the present age, although his method was original, and deeply stamped with his own powerful Individuality. It aimed to reconcile positive science with the fruits of spiritual intuntion; and while accepting, to the full extent the deductions of experience, to place on a deep foundation the universal primitive beliefs of humanity. His examination of the philosophical system of Locke is a masterpiece of analysis and reasoning. Such a lucid exposition of first principles on which religion, and morality, and the noblest hopes of man essentially depend has been presented by no modern writer; and this production alone establishes his position on the same level with his illustrious country Descartes and Malebranche. The principal philosophical works of Coustn have been translated into English by several American scholars.

A. C. M. Pennington. Alexander C. M. Pennington died at his residence in this city on Friday evening. He was born in Newark, N. J. He was a lawyer, and served two terms in the State Legislature. He was a representative in Congress, from New Jersey, from 1853 to 1857. For a long time he was a prominent member of the Whig party. At the time of his death he was in the 56th year of his age. - New York Tribune.

Marquis of Exeter, K. G. The English papers of the 15th and 16th inst. announce the death of the Right Hon. Brownlow Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Exeter, and Baron Barghley, county Northampton, at Burghley House, near Stamford. The deceased nobleman was the direct descendant and representative of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, the famous Prime Minister of Queen Elizabeth, and was the second Marquis and eleventh Earl of Exeter. He was born on the 2d of July, 1795, and in consequence of the death of his tather in May, 1804, he, being the legal heir to the titles and estates, succeeded to both educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated there as M. A., in 1814, and as LL. O. in 1835. On the 12th of May, 1824, he married Isabel a, daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, of Cowdray House, Sussex, who survives him and by whom he had several children, the eldest of whom, William Alleyne. Lord Burghley, conservative member of Parliament for North Northamptonshire, succeeds to the titles and honors of the family. As a public character the late Marquis was known as a firm and consistent supporter of conservatism. De-scended from one of the haughtlest and most aristocratic families of England, he retained all that pride of birth which distinguishes the Fnglish nobility, and opposed with all his ability the demands of the wer classes for a greater share in the government of the British empire. From 1841 to 1846 he held the position of Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and during Lord Derby's ad-1852 was appointed to portant office of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household. Upon the return of Lord Derby to office in 1858 he was again appointed to the same position, which he held until the second retire-ment of the present Premier of Great Britain, when he again retired into private life. dition to these offices his lordship was Heredi tary Grand Almoner, and was Lord Lieutenant the counties of Butland and Northampton for many years. He was also the senior Knight of the Garter, having been decorated with that tamou order in 1627. Outside of his political career the Marquis was known, with admiration to the sporting world of England, as one of the most enthusiastic sportsmen of his age. In 1816 he commenced his career as a member of the turi. he having won a plate at Stamford during that he having won a place at stamford during that year, and for the past forty years his horses have taken part in all of the great races in England. He was at one time owner of the largest stock of race-horses in the kingdom, and

won many important races. In his private life he is said to have been a most courtly and finished gentleman, or high literary attainments. There is a rowance in real life connected with his mother which it would not be out of place his mother which it would not be out of place to mention here. It is known in poetry as "The Ladye of Burleigh," and is briefly this:—His father, being distrustful of the circle in which he moved, retired into the country for the purpose of seeking a bride who would not be tempted to marry him for the sake of his titles, but from pure affection. To further his ends, he land aside all other designations than that of "Cecil," and retired to a village in Shrepshire, where he would and won the desulting daughter. where he wood and won the deautiful daughter of Mr. Thomas Higgins, of Bolas, his host. The astonishment of her ladyship on learning of the rank of her husband is prettily alluded to by Tom Moore in one of his Irish poems. At the time of his death the late Marquis had nearly reached the ripe age of seventy-two, and with his departure the present ministry of Earl Derby loses one of its firmest supporters.

Mad'lle Georges, The latest papers from Europe bring intelligence of the death of Mad'lle Marguerite Georges Weymer, the once famous Mad'lle Georges, of the French stage. She was born at Amiens in 1786. At the time of her death, therefore, she had attained the venerable age of eighty-one years. Her professional career began in 1802, when she made her debut at the Comedie Francaise. It was marked by many triumphs, and crowned with the most illustrious success. In the days of the Consulate and the First Empire she stood at the head of the profession. In 1812 she played before the Emperors of France and Russia. Honors were paid to her in Saxony and Russia, as well as in France. At one period she studied under the tuition of Talma, and, appearing subsequently at the Odeon, she made a remarkable sensation in the character of "Joan of Arc." She after-wards played at the Porte St. Martin, and at the other principal theatres, closing her labors at the Theatre Francais. Her line of parts was that of classical tragedy, and therein she had no rival but Mad'lle Mars. She had passed the meridian of her fame when, in 1821, Rachel was born. In June, 1846, Mad'lle Georges was obliged, by ill health, to retire from the stage. she resorted to teaching, however, in the stage. She resorted to teaching, however, in the dramatic art; and it is worthy of note that one of her pupils, in 1856, was Miss Jean Davenport, who is now distinguished on the American stage as Mrs. Lander. In 1849, a benefit was arranged for Mad'ile Georges—who was in poverty—and Rachel played "Eriphile," in Iphigenie. Her conduct on the occasion, however, gave disagreeable evidence of professional isologies. Madame Vigridt also appeared. sional jealousy. Madame Viardot also appeared. The beneficiary herself played "Clytemnestra;" and, even in the laded splendor of her genius and her extraordinary beauty, made a deep im-pression upon the fickle mind of Paris. The ast years of the great actress have been clouded by trouble and sickness. But the tragedy is apt to be solemn in the fifth act,—and "After nie's fitful fever she sleeps well."

FROM CANADA.

A Miracle near Montreal-A Dying Nun Restored to Health by the Interposition of the Virgin Mary-A Parish Divided.

Montreal, C. E., January 28.—A document has been published by authority of the Roman Catholic Bisnop of Quebec, giving at great length the particulars of a miraculous cure effected last New Year's Day by the immaculate Virgin Mary, and the authenticity of which is certified by Dr. Lachaine, a graduate of the Lavel University. The scene of the miracle was the Jesus Mary Convent, at Point Levi,

went into a consumptive decline. last May hemorrhage of the lunes commenced, In the month of December she had to take to her bed, being unable to dress herself. The symptoms became worse, and her confessor eann to administer the last consolations of

to him, and he, on seeing her, was thunderstruck, and believed he was dreaming. He now certines that on the 31st of December she was in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, and that on the lat day of January sae was instantly cured, and that the cure is a miracle. A PARISH DIVIDED.

A Gecree by the Catholic Bishop of Montreal, divioing the parish of Montreal, has created great excitement among his flock. At present the Irish and the French lave each a church, making two parishes out of one. This decree would deprive the Irish of the church which they now have exclusively themselves, and would render it necessary for two nationalities to worship together, which neither would like. Mr. Beautry left on Saturday for Rome, to protest against the Bishop's decree, on behalf of the Churchwardens of the French Catholics. Hon. Datey McGee, it is understood, will also wait upon the Pope when in Europe, to protest on behalf of the Irish

-A Mr. Nicholson proposes to give to the city of Cleveland, for the purpose of a public park from two hundred to two hundred and Bftv acres of ground lying on both sides of the Rocky river, provided the city will expend in enprove-ments on the same \$50,000 per year for the next ten years.

teen dollars for attempting "to prove his doc-trine orthodox by spostolic blows and knocks"

-The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says ex-Sensor '. C. Clay has returned nome, after a protracted absence, to find his property libelled for confi-cation at the instance of the United States Dia trict Court for North Alabama.

Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.

Texas has been given to the Austin Gazette, whose editor was formerly Jeff. Davis' Private

-The "Great Commoner" has been elected President of the Lancaster Fire Company-his

-A Buffalo Lyceum committee intend. it is said, to sue Beecher for falling to keep his engagement to lecture to them.

-The Rebel General A. P. Stewart has removed to Memphis, where he will conduct a college for young men, assisted by his brother. -General Grant sends all the newspaper cor-

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The New Hungarian Address to the Austrian Emperor.

PESTH, January 12.—At to-day's meeting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Deak brought in the draft of his new address, which was read to the House, It is as follows:

IMPERIAL, ROYAL, AND APOSTOLIC MAJESTY— When, in our recently submitted aforess, we again and repeatedly besought your Majesty to deign to restore, in its full integrity, that solemn State treaty which forms the basis of our mutual relations of right, viz., the violated Pragmatic Sanction, and the Constitution therein guaran-teed, but suspended by absolute power; when we explained that, so long as we stand outside the Constitution we are not justified in taking any decisive step for bringing about the desired reconciliation, we were with right able to expect, and did confidently hope that the thoroughness of our motives would be appreciated, and our request would be speedily fulfilled. But apprehension and doubt take the place of hope, when we see that in the domain or legislation, as well as in that or the Executive, absolute power continually disposes of our most sacred interests, as now recently shown by a decree bearing upon the future. That un-doubted right of Hungary, according to which the settlement of her defensive system and the settlement of her defensive system and every modinecation can only be carried out with the assent of the Diet is as old as the Constitution of the country, our laws, royal diplomas, the Pragmatic Sanction, and the invariable practice of our constitutional life equally guaranteed this right. When, in 1715, the standing army was introduced as a new and more serviceable form of the defensive system, it was the Legislature of the country that arranged it for Hungary. Every change, however slight, that has since been introduced among us into the defensive system, has been determined by the Diet. This right is a vital condition of the Constitution, and generally of all constitutionalism, which the country can never give up. The Imperial decree with respect to the defensive system, recently issued, is a new positive denial of this indisputable right. And we who consider it our most severed. right. And we who consider it our most sacred duty repeatedly to urge that the suspended Constitution be first of all fully restored, should sin against the intherland which has entrusted to us the detense of us rights-we should err also against the respect due to your Majesty, which commands us to be sincere, if we were to pass over in silence this latest measure of the absolutist system. The above-named absolute decree was issued just at a time when we had rightfully petitioned for the restoration of our Constitution, and were tailly appropriate the constitution. tairly entitled to expect compliance-at a time when, in accordance with your Majesty's promise, we believed our Constitution would be speedily in reality restored, and that Constituspeedily in reality restored, and that Constitu-tion would also be introduced into your Majesty's other dominions. It was not issued as the proposal of a responsible Government, the binding force of which depends upon legal adoption by the respective countries, but as a law to be at once executed, binding in all its parts, and extending in its consequences to the future. The object of this decree is the noblest and hardest tribute citizens owe to the State— the blood and the lives of the sons of the com-

the blood and the lives of the sons of the country. Its stipulations strike deeply into the most sacred relations of family life, and affect

is, the strength and enduring determination of the army would be mainly elevated when backed

we can only securely reckon upon this enthusiastic will if the system under which the citizen

is bound to defend the State meets the confl

dence of the nation. This result can only be

attained when the people, uninjured in its rights and most sacred laterests, convinced of

the advisability of the system, and perceiving

the necessity of the sacrifices to be brought,

accedes it through its legitimate representatives, and adopts the system. But if, at the very mo-

ment when every citizen of the fatherland imagined he might with justice already count

upon the restoration of the Constitution, right-

promised upon the other, it even upon the threshold of the fulfilment of the royal promise,

and in a matter of such paramount importance,

appertaining according to all notions of the con-

stitutionalism to the normal way of legislation-if

even their imperial decrees are emitted without

absolutist power as laws, and if, without the

country being ablr previously to weigh the rea-

son, the necessity, the advisability, the extens of these decrees, and to express its opinion re

immediate positive execution is also ordered-

then it is impossible that the confidence begin-

is of itself calculated to call forth bitterne

place of tranquility and enthusiasm. If the

present situation urgently requires such meas-

ures, which demand a material modification of

weighty reason for your Majesty at once re storing our suspended Constitution. Amic

urgent need, a Hungary standing without the Constitution would be but a weak support of

legislative right of the nation upon the basis of the Constitution; outside the Constitution it is

not authorized to do so, nor can it undertake

burdens for the country whose rights are sus

of the Pragmatic Sanction, which guarantees the independence, the rights, and the Constitu-

tion of our fatherland is actually inoperative,

so long is it legally impossible that the Dict should make arrangements in the sense of

it cannot take up may other ground. We know that the formerly existing mili-

time, material changes among all the nations

organization of the countries, the gradual de

of Europe. Timely alterations in the political

velopment of the science of war, have compelled

cordance with the demands of the general situa

tion, because its own security would otherwise

have been jeopardized. Hungary has not been

mackward in this respect, and has at all times

duntarily, of her own free will, made changes

prresponding to the requirements of the age,

at these changes have always taken place brough the Diet. The country will also be

may be required by necessity and advisa-

whenever issued,

ready in future so to shape its military system

tional position, its national, economic, and political relations; but it cannot consider

are emitted with this object,

at the direct and express assent of the direct and express as a second of the direct and express as a se

deepestrespect, most graciously to take into con-

deration that it is our duty to maintain invio

late the aghts of the country solemnly guaran-teed by he Pragmatic Sanction, and that we

justanable.

States to modify their military system in ac-

that mutilated fundamental compact.

tary system has undergone, from time

throne. The Diet can only exercise the

So long as the fundamental condition

defensive system, this presents a new and

ully demanded upon the one side, virtually

up by the enthusiastic will of the people.

the most important moral and material in-terests of the land. Not only is it required by that first and highest consideration which must never rightfully remain unregarded—the clear ense of the fundamental laws of our Constitution—but also fairness and advisability demand that the will of the country should co-operate in the settlement of similar arrangements, and that without this, and previous to its legal expression, they should not be put into actual execution. It is not only the numbers and the valor of the army toat give permanent security to the State, even amidst the most serious dan Were the defensive system to remain as it

In November, 1862, a nun of that institution, Sister Mary F. Thomas, after an attack of

At this stage the Superior of the Convent told her to pray for a cure. She did so, addressing herself to the Immaculate Mary. The other nuns did the same, and all were inspired with a firm faith that New Year's day would witness a cure. On the 31st of December candles were burning all day before the image of Mary. At 6 o'clock on New Year's morning she arose

after a refreshing sleep, perfectly cured. When the Doctor came she opened the door

-The Rev. W. Ballard, of the church millant in Newport, Kentucky, has been fined ofone S. S. Call, with whom he theologically

-A fortune of \$250,000 is awaiting Dr. Benja-

min F. Patterson, of Mobile. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, but has not been heard of since 1864, when he was at -The publication of the United States laws in

-The Richmond Times, in noticing the de-cease of Mr. N. P. Willis, says "he was ambi-tious of notoriety as a "rue." What does the

aspirations a month since were for the Senatorial mantle of Mr. Cowan.

nust not neglect that duty. We pray your Majesty me to permit the work of agreement to be rendered impossible by this and similar attacks upon the fundamental principles of our draw thin. We request your Malaries respondents who have seats to the reporters' gallery of Congress cards of invitation to his Constitution. We request your Majesty to with-draw this resently issued decree, and all mea-

sures generally put forward in evasion, nay, even violation of our Constitution by absolute power, and we implore your Malesty positively and completely to restore that Constitution at the earliest period, in order that we may thereby

the carriest period, in order that we may thereby be placed in a position legally to resolve and determine upon all things demanded by the security and the moral and material interests of the country. We are convinced that it is only by constitutionalism, as well in Hungary as in your Majesty's other dominions, being fully and positively brought into existence, that the object laid down by the Pragmatic Sanction will be able to be attained. will be able to be attained.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Count Bismark's Electoral Address. Count Bismark and about one hundred mempers of the conservative party in the Berlin hamber of Deputies have just issued the fol-

owing electoral address:— The elections to the Parliament of the North erman Confederation are impending. Parliament is to agree upon the constitution indispensable for common affairs with the Governments of trie...dly German States, already ailed by treaty, which will constitute the North German Confederation. Its task is therefore very important and far-reaching, and all the difficult, as not unimportant prejudices and obstacles in all directions have still to be

It is all the more urgently necessary that not only should every political party exert its entire activity and influence to solve that problem for the permanent salvation of Prussia and Germany, but that at the present moment the whole Prussian people should step forward as one man to complete in concord, as a temple of honor to the German nation, that edifice of German unity for which the people in arms have laid the firm foundation.

Far be it therefore from us to evoke anew the

errors and divisions of the immediate past. offer the hand for common action to all who are ready to range themselves now with us under that flag which has hitherto led us on to victory Our programme is short and intelligible to all. The Prussian kingdom, as the centre and guardian of German unity and freedom, and the German policy of his Majesty the King, put in active operation and represented through Count Bismark, as the exact expression of the royal idea, this is the motto we have to follow,

this is the object we have to fulfil.

The German people constantly recognizes more strongly that the Prussian monarchy is the guardian of German power and German honor. It adheres daily more firmly to the mottoes under which our King and his army have won victory upon the battle-field, and the hearts of admiring nations. It rejects forever the deceptive statesmanship of those who, vacillating; between timorousness and arro-gance, again try to press into the foreground the standpoint shown by the most recent teachings

of history to be untenable.

The work must be carried on as it has been begun, and its director can be only that man who, as a faithful servant of his royal master, has understood how to combine the ancient State-forming idea of Prussia with the materials of the nineteenth century. Let us, therefore, rally around our old flag, and embark in the work with all the more zealous and energetic hand because we make the first experiment with an electoral law based upon the indispen-sable presupposition of the devoted patriotism of the entire people and of every individual.

The Man Who Drew the Opera House. We learn from a correspondent of the Chicago Journal, that Abraham H. Lee, the man who drew the Crosby Opera House, resides in Prairie du Rocher, Randelph county, Illinois. He was formerly a partner in the commission house of David Tatum & Co., of St. Louis, but was unsuccessful in business in that city. He went to Prairie du Rocher to reside about ten years ago. His wife, who is a very sensible and estimable lady, is a daughter of the late William Henry, Esq., of Prairie du Rocher, who died while on a visit to France some months ago. Ex-Mayor St. Louis, and Theophilus Papin, Esq., United States Internal Revenu at St. Louis, are his brothers-in-law. United States Internal Revenue Assessor

Mr. Lee is about forty years of age, is a large, stout, good-natured man-a man of excellent practical sense, who, Senator Reilly says, would be just the last person to be "spoiled by good luck, has always been an industrious, hardworking business man, and within the past two years has, by the profits of his business, become possessed of a property amounting to about \$40,000. He resides quietly and happily with his wife, five children, and mother-in-law, on his father-in-law's old homestead. His standing socially and otherwise, is of the best. His neighbors respect and like him-he is kind. generous, hospitable, and a gentleman by nature, and the people it. Randolph county and all who knew him will greatly rejoice in his udden good fortune.

A Lucky Office-Holder.

General Dix, though Minister to France, is also Naval officer at the port of New York, which is worth \$40,000 per annum, and garding them in the constitutional way, their which he has drawn \$9000. On receiving his appointment as Minister to France, he sent in his resignation as Naval officer, to take effect ning to awake should not again disappear. on the appointment of his successor. But his Enthusiasm for such decrees can never arise; successor has not yet been appointed, and is nay, it is not even to be expected that the peo-ple should remain quiet, for the disregard of the Constitution displayed in these ordinances not likely to be very soon.

Playing Cards.-Cards were invented in 1391 by Jacquemin Grungenmour, to amuse King The ace was made the best card in the being derived from the French word "Argent," signifying the money, and to show that a king could not get along without it, as a menial card backed by the ace would triumph over a king. The kings were called David Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne; the queens were named Argine, Rachel, Palles, and Judith; the variets or knaves represented the squires to the kings, and were named Launcelot, Ogier, Renard, and Rector; tens, nines, etc., represented the foot soldiers. The ace of clubs was so named and formed to represent a clover leaf. and to signify to the king that a good General would encamp his army where pasturage was plenty. The ace of spades represented the hal-berts carried by the foot soldiers; the ace of diamonds represented the heads of the arrows ised by cross-bowmen; and the ace of hearts represented the courage of the knights and sol-

Scott's 'Ta'isman."-This tale, in which Sir Walter Scott introduced Riet and the Lionhearied (the Black Knight of "'vanhoe") with such brilliant success, has been seized by Mr. Balfe, the composer, who has made, or is making an opera out of it, to be untitled "The Kuight of the Leopard." The scene, of course. will be in Syria, where Scott placed it. "Richard" and "Saladin," with "Queen Burenaris," must be among the drama is persone.

-The family of ex-Governor Harris (Rebel). of Tennessee, have returned to their home in Henry county. The "head" still remains in

-General Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, who was severely wounded at the capture of Fort Fisher, has been appointed Colonel of the 37th United States Infantry.

—William Martin Torbet, an officer of Rebel ram Shenandoah, has made a bet of that the assassin Booth is still alive, and pile himself to furnish proof thereof within six months.

-Thomas Stanley, an ex-United States dier, while passing the public square at Brd wasville, Tenn., a day or two since was asked two Rebels if he was a Confederate. Repl in the negative, he was set upon and badly beaten in the face with a cane.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY 29.

The Test Oath in the Supreme Court of the District.

This morning, in the Supreme Court of this District, a motion was made for the admission to practice of Colonel A. B. Magruder, late of the Confederate service.

Chief Justice Carrier stated that, before he could be admitted to the bar, the first rule of the Court, requiring all members to take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, would require an amendment, or to be set aside, and the Court would like to hear counsel on the question. A day was fixed for the argument.

The Veto of the Nebraska Bill. The veto of the Nebraska bill will go in to day. It will be about half the length of the veto of the Colorado bill.

WASHINGTON, January 29 .- The City Councils, after a long delay, have passed a bill paying the Trustees of Colored Schools over \$9000, the amount due under a law for that purpose.

Senor Don Alberto Blert Gara yesterday presented his credentials to, and was received by, the Secretary of State as Charge d'Affaires of Chili. This gentleman succeeds in that character Senor Don T. S. Asta Buruaga, who took official leave of Mr. Seward on the same occasion, and who, for several years past, has been the very acceptable diplomatic representative of Chili In this country.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Decease of Celebrated Citizens-Large Fire at Hagerstown Yesterday, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, January 29. -Mrs. Emily Mactavish, daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the declaration of Independence, died yesterday, aged seventy-five. Mr. John A. Robb also, an old celebrated shipbuilder; also, Mr. Leiter Wriglet, widely known.

The Baltimore Sun has the following special despatch:-

HAGERSTOWN, Md., January 28 .- A large fire occurred here last night, burning the Eagle Hotel, kept by Mr. Samuel Shaw, who loses nearly all his furniture, and is not insured. The following additional places were destroyed: The Hagerstown Mail office, with the entire stock and press, fully insured; the clothing stores of J. D. Swartz and Fellheimer & Bro., goods nearly all saved; and the drug store of J. H. Duivelly & Co., whose goods were partly saved. The stocks of all were insured. The loss of buildings will fall on Messrs, William Heyser and George Fechtig, both of whom, however, are insured. The total damage will aggregate not less than twenty thousand dollars.

Our harbor is still plochaded with ice, causing much distress.

The spotted fever is prevailing amongst the negroes in portions of our city.

Election at Wheeling, W. Va. Wheeling, Jan. 29.—At the municipal election

vesterday, the Democratic ticket, with the exception of Treasurer, was elected by a decreased

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton firm but quiet at 34c. for Middlings. Flour dull, with a declining tendency, 40c0 barrels sold; State. \$9.50@12.00; Onto. \$11.75@13.80; Western, \$9.50@13; Southern, \$11.75@16.50. Wheat dull. Corn dull and declined Ic.; other grains dull. Beef quiet, with the market generally unchanged. Pork dull; new Mess, \$20.50. @20.623; o.d. Mess, \$19.37@19.50. Lard steady, Whirky duil.

New YORK, January 29.—Stocks excited and

YORK, January 29 .- Stocks excited and slightly improved. Chicago and Rock Island, 983 Reading, 1013; Canton, 414; Eric, 584; Cleveland and Futtsburg, 76 Chicago, Fort Wavne, and Pittsburg, 45; Michigan Central, 164½; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central Scrip, 113; Cumberland preierred, 36; Virginia 6s, 59; Hudson River, 120; Five twenties of 1863, 107;; toold, 134½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce The court-room this morning presented a lively scene. It was so completely jammed and crowded that a person fifteen minutes behind time could get neither standing nor sitting room. The oress of business is now very great, and the need of a new and larger court-room is pressing indeed.

Margaret Harrington was acquitted on a charge

of the larceny of clothes belonging to Margaret Adams. The defendant asknowledged having taken the articles, but promised the prosecutrix that she would take her where she had pawned the cothes, and help her to recover them. Con-sequently, the matter being so amicably settled, the bill was submitted without evidence.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Dr. Jones and Daniel McDonald, both colored, were tried upon cross-bills of assault and battery. The Doctor and McDonald were sitting in a room together, and the Doctor dunned McDonald for a dollar. Mac said he hadn't it; theiDoctor said "If you don't pay it you have to wade through my blood and body, or l'il wade through yourn." Then turning to the parties in the room, the dark votary of Æsculapius said, "Leave de room, shut de dor, and keep your moul shut up shut." As dae, started out of the door, the Doctor took him by the neck, and by some sleight-'o-hand movement

con relieved him of some of his clothing. Mac, merely pushed the Doctor off.

The Doctor, in telling his story said, 'Knear midnight hour, de clock struck 12; my wife's broder ad died not long before; Mat. Davis was tending room whar McDonald and a party was playing a cross-out game ob cycling; seven Grinks had been room whar mcDonaid and a party was playing a cross-out game ob euchre; seven Grinks had been sent up and only two paid for; I went up and said dey must break up de game and stop; I axed McDonald for to pay me de tiu he owed me; some words passed and he said I'd hab to lick him or he would sue me Monday morning; dis was Saturday night and dey was imposm on the Sabbath and cleatin me out ob de drinks; well, he cotched me by de collar and I cotched tim by de collar.

"When Greek meets Greek,
Den comes de tug ob war;

Den comes de tug ob war;

Den comes de tug ob war;
When b ack meets black,
Den comes de tug ob har."
"Be is a big man, I'm a little man; but I don't
know as be could lick me Dat's all."
The jury, in taking these facts in o consideration,
rendered the just verdet of not guilty as to both
varues, imposing the costs on each
Frederick Wähelm was charged with assault and
battery uron Sarah J. Worst. It seems that Miss
Worst rented rooms from the defendant, and she
companins that he locks the doors, and very often
returned to let her come in. On this particular occacompining that he locks the doors, and very often refused to let her come in. On this particular occasion she knocked repeatedly at the door to set in, and defendant in shutting the door struck her on the forehead, and struck at her and hissed a dor on her. The defense deny these allegations On

District Court-Judge Stroud -Azens H. Bistrict Court - Judge Strond - Azens II.,
Remburger vs. James Craig. An action to recover
borrowed money. The money was borrowed by a
Mr. Shoemaker, agent for Mr. Craig, for the
Richards Bouse, Eighth and Spring Garden streets.
The celeuse deny their flability, saying that Shoemaker had no authority from them to borrow the

District Court -- Judge Sharswood -- Robert Butler, vs. Joseph Tasker, George Battzell, and E. C. Bonsall. An action to recover damages against defendants for allowing water to overflow a cellar they had renied from him. Defense, that the ground

itself ifull of springs, and it is not the fault of delendants On trial.

Conrt of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—
John Brown vs. Henry Ungerer. An action to
recover for services rendered. Vordict for for delendant. George Steck vs. Gustave Fisher. An action of assumpsit. Nonsuit.

John Yeager vs. Charles Demir. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ?

Tuesday, January 29, 1867. The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. which continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50½@50½, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 126, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28@28½, a decline of ½. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61½ for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Eimira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 83 was bid for Second and Thirl; 64 for Tenth and Eleveuth; 19 for Tourteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 514 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 10 for

Ridge Avenue.

In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 196 was bid for old 5-20s; 1074 for 6s of 1881; 104 for 7:30s; and 994 for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100@100j, and old do, at 96j.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 57; 151 was bid for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 334 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn|Township; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 61 for

Union.
Canal shares were rather firmer. Lehigh
Navigation sold at 54 655, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$,
and Delaware Division at 56 56 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, an advance
of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 221 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation
common. 32 for preferred do.; 121 for Morris
preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 52 f
tor Wyoming Valley Canal.
Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 134 ; 11 A. M.,
134 ; 12 M., 134 ; 1 P. M., 134 ;

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Read...s5int 50; 100 sh do.....s5 50;

1	300 sh	dolots 50g	100 sh	do 5	ì
1	200 sn	do 601	200 sh	do.sa20 60d 5	ä
1	300 sh	do 50}	200 ah	do b30 b	
ŀ	100 sh	do 2d:nt 50;	100 sh	do b60 5	
-	200 rh	dob80 50			
1		FIRST	BOARD		
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		do munic100#		late pt h16 5	å
	\$1000 P	a R 1st m 6s.s5 99		dob80 2	
		V Ches 78 96		dolots	i
	\$6000 E	Imira 78 974	100 sh	do b10 5	ä
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	12 sh 1	Penna B 563	200 sh	do b5	
	5 sh 1	Del. Div 56		Reading c	
		dolots.b5 56	200 sh	dolots o	
		Leh N stk 543		do.lots.b30	
		do lots 55	20 sh	do2d	
		do b5 542	-		Ì

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134; @134; Silver & and & 129; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 15‡; do., October, 1864, 14‡; do., December, 1864, 13‡; do., May, 1865, 11‡; do., August, 1865, 10‡; do., September, 1865, 10‡; do., October, 1865, 10‡; do., October, 1865, 10.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s. 1881. coupon, 1074@1074; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1064@1074; do., 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1054@1044; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 994@994; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1044@1044; do., 2d series, 1044@1044; 3d series, 1044@1044; Compounds, December, 1864, 137@14

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, January 29.-Trade continues excessively dull in all departments, but prices remain without essential change.

There was a fair demand for prime Cloverseed, but common qualities were neglected. Sales of 200 bushels at \$8@8 50 \$7 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3 75@4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.85@2 00 P bushel. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$35 P ton, but

there is not much inquiry.

There is no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$11.50 @12.75, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$12.24 tancy brands at \$14.50.217, extra at \$9.20 to 50, and superfine at \$8.20.75. Rve Flour is held firmly at \$7 25 \$7 barrel. Nothing doing in Corn

Mea'.

There was some inquiry for Wheat of prime
There was some inquiry for Wheat of prime There was some inquiry for wheat of prime quality, but other descriptions were not wanted. In the absence of sales, we quote Penosvivania red at \$2.75@3 15, Southern do. at \$3.10@3.25, and white at \$3.20@3.40. Rye ranges from \$1.35 to 1.37 for Western and Pennsvivania. Corn is quiet, with small sales at 98c.@\$1 for new velice, and \$1 for Market Oats are salling at 57@58c. White. Oats are selling at 57@58c. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

The Princess Murat was born in this country. -The maternal ancestors of the Empress

Eugenie were Scotch. -Mrs. Colt, of Hartford, Connecticut, is about to erect a church in that city, to cost

Hon. D. P. Hogue has been elected Mayor of Tallahassee, Florida. -John Francis Maguire, M. P., is making long dinner orations in Charleston.

-The Washington blar denies that Grant is going to Europe. -We hear that John G. Saxe is going to Europe to lecture.

-The youngest duke in England is the Duke of Norfolk-aged nineteen. -General Breckinridge is said to have a son in an importing house in New York.

-The Cincinnati Commercial nominates Gen. Thomas for the Presidency. -Mr. E. G. Simmons, of New York, paid

\$10,000 for the trotter Ethan Allen, in Boston, on Thursday. -Colonel Baumes, late of the 37th Illinois, ssumes the editorial chair of the Dubaque

(Iowa) Times. -The Rev. Bernard Peters has become editorin-chief of the Hartford Post.

-Hon. A. R. Boteler sold last week thirteen acres of land near Sheppardstown, Va., containing water-power, for \$35,000.

The Rev. S. 1 olman, of Concord, N. H., has been appointed Chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison. -B. A. Epperson, would-be member of Con

gress from the Second Texas District, is an-nounced to lecture before the Boston Young Men's Democratic Club. -One Thomas Shields, of Norwich, Conn., January 14, drank a quart of whisky on a bet,

and died the next day. -Dr. Laban M. Sanders, of Barnstead, N. H., died a few days since from a disease contracted five years ago while performing a dissection.

-James Dixon, a poor dreman of Nashville, Tenn., has tallen heir to \$150,000 by the death or a relative in Mussissippi.